

BRIBERY IN THE CAPITOL.

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give the names. A -I can new give only two-William S. King and lifehthis money? A.—He was paid

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At the matance of the Chairman

THE NAMES OF THE LORBYIS'S WIIG

TOOK IRBIN'S MONEY.

John G. Schumaker Receiving \$300,000, but Forgetting flow he Disposed of it Signing his Name to Checks and Certificates of Deposit without Being Aware of it.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The expectation and nove hat trwin was going to tell what Congressment were paid to vote for the Pacific Mail will be a large number of reporters to the morning, but this hope we shot realized. I rwin look his at and gave his testimony, but he disposed to the morning that this hope we shot realized. I rwin look his at and gave his testimony, but he disposed to the interest of the maker 1 took no note of any of the ways and Means Committee this morning, but this hope we shot realized. I rwin look his at and gave his testimony, but he disposed to the pack of the morning that this hope we had testimony, but he dissection had not been all the person where provided the continue the business of deposit of the section of the ways and Means Committee this morning, but this hope we shot realized. I rwin look his at and gave his testimony, but he dissection is not severely years standing, and has passed eatirely out of my mind.

the Wars and Means Committee this the disample of the control of t

PAYING \$50,000 TO A STRANGER.

Mr. Kell, also propounted questions to the witness was reference to his paying \$50,000 to a man unanown to him in Mr. Emiore's room, sursequently ascertained to be Morgan L. Smith. into a committee room to converse with in the course of conversation asked to strength his first as a south of the prosent that he prosent the first from the E stand New York, then inquired about the prospects of one manufactured about the prospects of the whole amounted about the prospects of the manufactured about the prospects of the stand New York, then inquired about the prospect of the whole amount? A.—I dud not, because what I aid was satisfactory to some outer is.

Mr. D. wes next interprogated the witness, and informed him that he had frwin's bank account for two checks to witness, one for \$22,000 and the lead of the Canal Department.

Mr. D. wes next interprogated the witness, and informed him that he had frwin's bank account for two checks to witness, one for \$22,000 and the fall observed the money, if so he disposed of it is discreted. Mr. Dawes reminded the witness that ne stand of it is discreted. Mr. Dawes reminded the witness that ne stand of its subjected. Mr. Dawes reminded the witness that ne stand of its subjected. Mr. Dawes reminded the witness that ne stand of its subject of it

THE WORST MEMORY ON RECORD.

Q Do you recollect of a ving on the 6th of June transacter that o shoes in person? Do you remember anything you were doing at the time? A.—Not price in riy will you not tell me whether you had on your books any sieche charge against the Pacific Mail By Mr. Honer -- You said you could not recollect of havin, cadorsed a cheek at Jay Choke & Co's bank, then now can you say you n'errone do do for any member of Congress A.—International would remember of I i'd enforced for any member of Congress, but I would not have done so for any member.

would not have done so for any memoer.

Clark Bell real to the committee a certificate of the Secretary of the Pacific Stati Company saying that the records of that company have been thoroughly examined, and do not show that either John G. Schumaker or R. C. Parsons were ever employed by the company in any cap city whatever.

Ex-Congressiven Dan W. Voorhees of Indiana and Boyd winchester of Kentucky testified that the reports connecting their respective names with the alleged corruption were utterly false and baseless. and baseless.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

AN AVALANCHE OF SNOW. Twelve Persons Buried by a Slide in Big Cottonwood Canon.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 21.-Another snow slide occurred in Big Cottonwood Canon yesterday afternoon, near the Richmond Mine. A party of men engaged in "snaking down" ore in rawhides were caught by the slide. Themas H. Broderick, William Ritter, Charles Dabble, Jas. Breeze, Henry Atkins, and Reuben Moore were carried away, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. George McConlen and Thomas Whate were sweet away and covered with snow, but were dug out and their lives were sived. The side extended a distance of about one mile, and was about 200 yards wide.

Yesterday the bodies of six persons killed by the snow slide at Alta City were recovered. It is supposed that many other persons have personed in the same in mer, but that their bodies are covered by the snow to such a depth that they will not be found for some time. In one demolished house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clapsed in her rins, and near by the bodies of her husband and little girl. They had all persone from suffocation by snow. At another house a man was dug out silve, while a man who was sleeping beside him was found dead. The deed body of another beason was found in the vicinity of the house.

There is much terror in these mining camps, and most of those who can get away will probably leave; but it is a difficult and dangerous undertaking to get away, as the people will have to walk, and run the gaintlet of snow slides on their way out of the calonis. carried away, and their bodies have not yet been

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.-A snow slide in the mountains near Genoa, Nevada, buried fifty Chinamen, woodcutters, of whom twenty-eight

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Pinchback, the dusky candidate for a seat in the Senate, is here, and his credentials from the so-called Governor of Lousiana will be presented to that body to morrow. In conversation be presented to that body to instrow. In conversation to day he said that before his arrival in the city he had not fully made up his mond wheather as should apply for idmination to the flower or the Senate, on upon refut to he had come to the conclusion that the House was a little too respec able for him, and he had therefore resolves to go to the Senate. His application will, in all probability, lead to a long decate to increase, but the intention is to sent him. The caucus has so which if, and right or wrong there is no appeal from its inandate.

Rumored Trouble with Chicago Banks. CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Rumors, said to be in cir-culation in New York, of trouble with the Fourth National Bank, and the other national banks in this city. have very slight foundation in fact. It is true that a small draft of the Fourth National Bank was thrown with a sum of the sent to the sum of the sent to the substitution of the sent substitution of the sent substitution of the sent substitution of the su

LIVELY WORK IN ALBANY THE FIRST BREEZE OF THE SES. SION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Passage of the Act Framed to Carry on the Beecher Trial-A New Plan for the Goverument of Railway Corporations.

ALBANY, June 21 .- In the Assembly this bill authorizing the City Court of Brooklyn, or any of the Judges, to continue the trial or hear-ing of actions or proceedings not fully deter-mined at the end of the term when commenced until they are finally disposed of, and continuing the jury to the close of the case. The bill is intended to provide against any interruption of the Tilton-Beecher trial. It is asked for by Judges McCue, Neilson, and Reynolds, letters from whom Mr. Kennaday read asking for its immediate passage. On motion of Mr. Kennaday it

diate passage. On motion of Mr. Kennaday it was immediately passed by the Assembly and sent to the Senate, which body will pass it tomorrow.

The first little breeze of the session in the Assembly occurred to-day over the resolution of Mr. Davis of Washington county, instructing the Canal Committee to examine the accounts and youchers of canal superintendents on file in the Canal Department for 1874, and report whether any legislation is necessary to secure a more efficient and economical administration of the canals.

Canal Department for 1874, and report whether any legislation is necessary to secure a more efficient and economical administration of the canals.

Mr. Altord did not believe that a committee of this riouse should be empowered to investigate a State department until the held of that department had first been asked to finish the information desired. A long experience had taught him that but very little practical good ever came from these committees of investigation, while they most always entailed a heavy expense upon the State.

A SENATOR'S UNFULFILLED PREDICTION.

Mr. Davis insisted that it was the duty of the Legislature to take some action to find how the money of the people was being expended by this department. There had been no investigation of the Canal Department since 1846. The St te prisons and other boards and commissions had been investigated, and he could see no good reason why the Canal Department should not be. Two years ago Senator Conkling called attentin to the cost of supporting the State prisons under Democratic management, and promised retrenchment if the Republicans got control. Since that party had got control the vearly expenses had run up from about \$700,000 to over \$1.00,000. He thought it in order for Senator Conkling to make another speech, and explain why this is thus. During the past year the superintendents of the canals of this State had expended \$1,000,000, and the people were looking to the Legislature to find out whether this large sum had been properly expended. He called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution.

When the name of Mr. Husted was called he said that while he would go as far as any other man to inquire how the people's money was spout, yet he never knew of an investigation into the management of the linsurance Dep rement two years ago, and he believed should be desirable and first been asked by a respectful resolution to furnish it. This was the case in the long and bitter fight over the investigation into the management of the Insurance Dep reme

by the stigate.

Mr. Worth of Kings said that in the past as much odium had attached to the Legislature on

peals of Aivord and Husted, as well as the dire forecodings of Worth, and passed the resolu-tion—18 to 17. This is claimed by some to be a vitory for Davis over the men who are at present running the canals; but Aivord and others say that they only opposed the resolu-tion because they believed it to be discourteous to the head of the Canal Department.

Mr. Brogan of New York city introduced a series of resolutions, recting the fact that thousands of men were idle and suffering in the city, while necessary public works were at a standstill, which, if prosecuted this winter, would afford great relief, and calling upon the Maror and other officials of New York to take some action. Mr. Husted said that from the tone of Mayor Wickham's message he had no doubt that he appreciated the situation, and be therefore proposed to debate the resolutions, which sent them over under the rules.

Senator Gross presented a petition from about 100 mechanics in the city of New York asking for the passage of a bill which accompanied the petition, by which they can be paid their claim of about \$25,000 against the Board of Education for work done in repairing school buildings and furnishing inaterials in 1899 and 1870. The meering of the hoard of Education into the Department of Public Instruction prevents them from getting their pay, and they ask for the passage of the bill in consequence. Accompanying the bill is an opinion by Jucce Davis speaking of the claims as fair, and saying that there is no way by which they can be recovered under existing laws.

The Gernania Life Insurance Company, through Sena or Gross, potition for the right to purchase real estate in the city of Berlin, where it transacts a large amount of business, though chartered under the laws of this State. A bill giving all corporations organized under the laws of this State, and transacting business in other States and foreign countries, the right to hold and convey real estate, was introduced by Ar. Gross.

Mr. Stephen's resolution, instructing our Re-WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mr. Stephens's resolution, instructing our Representatives in Congress to oppose any further appropriations toward the changing of the channel on the north shore of Staten Island, channel on the north shore of Staten Island, passed the Assembly.

The bill appropriating \$150,000 to enable the work on the new Capitol to be gone on with passed the Assembly. By its provisions the ornamental superintendent, who was folisted upon the Commissioners last year as a sixt of compromise, is iznored, and the Commissioners are to have the spending of the money.

Next Tuesday afternoon the Committee on Cities will give a hearing to all parties interested in the bill to make the offices of Compiroller and Corporation Counsel in the city of New York elective, and which provides for the removal of Comptroller Green and Delafield Smith within five days after its passage.

The Committee on Chies have agreed to report favorably Daiy's Tompkins Square bill, restoring the square to its original uses as a park.

A short season of English opera will be given at the Academy of Music, beginning next Monday evening. The company which will represent these operas is the one organized by favor in many cities throughout the country within the last year. It is strong in numeers and in discipline. Many familiar operas and some new ones will be presented in their English dress. Those to be performed next week are "Trovatore," "Maritana," "Faust," and "Mignon." The sale of seats began yesterday. Miss Kellogg, and which has been heard with

Money Wanted Where Money is Needed.

The officers of St. John's Guild appeal for

funds to replenish their exhausted treasury. Over three thousand destitute families now apply to the Guild for There were six hundred new applicants yesterday wing are the totals in the quarterly report just Balance on hand.....

A NEW RAILROAD ENIFRPRISE.

The Proposed New Line from New England to the Coal Fields-Meeting of Boston and New York Men at Pine Bush. Yesterday morning at Line o'clock a special train of three cars conveyed a party of railroad men, embracing the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Midland, from Jersey City on a tour of inspection. Their object was to unite at Pine Bush with a committee of prominent business men and merchants appointed by the Board of Trade of Boston to examine into and report upon the feasibility and importance of the proposed new rallward line from Boston of

Board of Trade of Boston to examine into and report upon the feasibility and importance of the proposed new railroad line from Boston and New England to the coal fields and the West by way of Pouchkeepsie.

The number of the party that left New York was augmented at nesrly every station along the line, and at Pine Bush, just a hundred miles from Jersey City, the two Pullman palace cars were more than half filled. Among the gentlemen in the train were: Mr. C. A. Wortendyke, President of the New Jersey Midland; Messrs. Demorest, C. Hreeland, John B. Wortendyke, John Loomis, J. A. Pronk, H. H. Hunt, L. Starr, Wm. Wood, S. Sweet, Judee Millard, Superintendent Flint of the New York Midland, Superintendent Flint of the New York Midland, Superintendent Lewis and Shiuman of the New Jersey Midland, Edward Lambert; Joseph Richardson, a director of the Union Pacific Railroad; Washington Dunn, the prominent railroad; Washington Dunn, the prominent railroad; Washington Dunn, the prominent railroad builder; Gen. W. S. Hancoox, Wm. F. Buckley, the Hon. A. B. Cornell, and John W. Young of Salt Lake City, the third son of Brigham Young, the projector of the Utan railroads, and President of the Board of Aldermen and Chairman of the committee; Mr. Bartlett, Secretary; ex-Mayor Eastman of Poughkeepsie, and Messrs, Strauss, Johnson, and Appleton.

The train returned to Jersey City at half past seven, the Boston committee, as well as the New York party, being entirely satisfied with the advisability of constructing the proposed railroad.

ZACH CHANDLER'S DEFEAT. Michigan's Verdict against Grant and the Third-Term Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-The announcement of the defeat of Zach Chandler in the Senatorial contest in Michigan was received with intense gratification at the capital to-day by everybody except the thick-and-thin supporters of the Administration, who looked upon him as one of their strongest men. The best evidence of the demoralization of the party and of its lack of moral tone was shown in the re-

of its lack of moral tone was shown in the regret expressed over the defeat of this really bad man, who has constantly pandered to sectional hatred and the White House Ring.

Some of the more thoughful Republicans, who have been ostracized by the JAdministration, look upon it as a Republican victory, but the great majority bewailed Chandler's defeat. In conversation one of them, a leading representative, said he was surprised that Chandler silowed bimself to be beaten by one vote, meaning that he should have bought it. Another Republican, who is opposed to the third term, of which Chandler was an evident champion, looked upon his overthrow as a verdict from Michigan axainst that unpopu ar and unrepublican science.

for Carpenter in Wisconsin and Ramsey in Min-nesota is extremely dark, and it is feared that they will share the same fate as the great Michi-can party are thoroughly demoralized, and in private conversation admit that the prospects of victory in 1876 are extremely dubious.

parties:

In politics he was originally a Democrat, but h s been a Freesolier and a Republican. He is sixty-three years of age, and a resident of Lansing. He is uncerstood to favor hard money and revenue tariff, and is conservative on Constitutional questions, and is a man of marked ability.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

Opening the Debate in the French Assembly on the Constitutional Bills.

PARIS, Jan. 21.-In the Assembly to-day opened. M. de Ventavon's bill was first taken stablishes Ministerial responsibility, creates a Second Chamber, invests the President with the power to dissolve the Assembly, and provides that on the lapse of the Presidental powers that on the lapse of the Presidental powers a Congress of two Chambers shall decide upon the future government of France.

M. de Ventsvon urged that as the provisarium alone was possible, it was necessary that it should be immediately organized.

The members of the Left objected to the exclusion of regulational principles from the measure when the Republic was the existing form of government.

M. de Carayon-Latour, Legitimist contains a provide three flouse of Representatives. An election by the House of Representatives had been twice tries, and both times the country came very house, Nebraska with her \$2.0 \text{ 0p. opie, would have the same vote in electing a President as New York with er \$5.00,000 inhabitants. Under the present system the election by the House of Representatives had been twice tries, and both times the country came very hear being shipwrecked. In an election by the House, Nebraska with her \$2.0 \text{ 0p. opie, would have the same vote in electing a President as New York with er \$5.00,000 inhabitants. Under the resent system the electional very level, and in some instances it varied as much as thirty per cent.

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die when the Republic was the existing form of government.

M. de Carayon-Latour, Legitimist, opposed all the constitutional bills. He attacked the Republic and Empire, sured the restoration of the Monarchy, and declared his party would vote in favor of granting Marshal MacMahon only the means necessary to preserve order. He attempted to read the letter of Prince Bismarck, published during the Arnlin trial, in which the Prince stated that a monarchy would strengthen public credit and enable France to form alliances. This caused great excitement in the Chamber. The reading was interrupted, and the speaker's voice drowned by shouts from all parties.

The sitting closed without a vote.

Carlists Going over to Alfonse. BAYONNE, Jan. 21.-Forty-seven Carlist officers have notified the Spanish Consul in this city that they have given in their adhesion to

King Alfonso.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—The Carlist Gen. Palacios has petitioned for amnesty.

It is reported that the Carlists are now enrollng youths of seventeen years in their service.
King Alfonso's civil list will be lied at 28,-

Success of the Revolution in Urnguay. LONDON, Jan. 21.-The London and River Plate Bank has received the following despatch

from Montevideo:
The Uraguayan Government has fallen, and the repels are in power. There is general alarm, Business is suspended. The British squadron is in the harbor. Pedro Varela, President of the Senate, has been elected by the rebels Provisional President of the republic.

Disturbance over the Baptism of Children. GENEVA, Jan. 21.—Disturbances have oc-curred over the bottism of chlicren by the old Catholics in two villages of this canton, and the presence of troops is necessary to preserve order.

The Burial of William H. Aspinwall. Mr. William H. Aspinwall was buried from the Church of the Ascension yesterday, Mr. Aspinwall's sons, Mr. John Aspinwall and Mr. 1 loyd Aspinwall, led sons, Mr. John Aspinwali and Mr. Hoyd Aspinwali, led the procession, it which were John Tajlor Johnston, A. T. Stewart, S. L. M. Bartow, Moses Taylor John J. Cisco, the Rev. Dr. Hatl, Sanuer Sioane, Wm. M. Webb, and ten. Win, G. Ward. A plate on the coffin lid bare the words: "William Henry Aspinwall, Born Dec. 16, 1807, Died Jar. 18, 1875." The pail bearers were the Hen. Humiton Fish, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Geo. W. Titus, Adam Norie, James W. Alsop, Henry E. Pierrepont, A. Low, James I enox, W. L. Jenkius, Robert B. Mitturn, F. W. De Peyster, F. W. Ludow, Henry W. Sargett, Royal Phelps, J. B. Wright, and J. W. Beekman, Bahop Fotter conducted the burislaservices. The interment was in Green wood Cemetery. terment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

A Bolt Threatened Against Senator Carpenter Madison, Wis., Jan. 21 .- A caucus to nominate a United States Senator met here to-night. Twenty of the supporters of Washburn failed to attend. The

A Bavarian's Suicide. Joseph Dilmeyer, a liavarian, who has been in this country for twenty years, committed suicide yes-terday by hanging nimself with a strap faste, ed to a look in a door frame. He had accordance work and had given himself up to drink.

Comptroller Green Censured. Comptroiler Green was consured by the Dock Commissioners, yestermay, for having denounced their proceedings on Wednesday as "not decent," because the board opened several proposals before the Comp-troller arrived.

Life Insurance-872,146.970.06.

BOSS GRANT'S CONGRESS.

AN ADVERSEREPORT ON REDUCING THE BOSS'S SALARY.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment Changing the Mode of Electing the Presi-dent-The Little Tariff Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.- In the Senate today Mr. Wright (Rep., Iowa), from the Commitreported adversely on the bill to abolish the sys-tem of mileage, and it was indefinitely post-

poned.
Mr. Hamlin (Rep., Me.), from the same com mittee, reported adversely on the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States, with the request that it be placed on the calen dar with the adverse report. So ordered.

Mr. Cragin (Rep., N. H.), from the Committee

on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the bill to regulate promotions in the staff of the Marine

to regulate promotions in the staff of the Marine Corps, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Me.) introduced a bill for the relief of certain creditors of the District of Coumbia. Referred.

Mr. Logan (Rep., Ill.) from the Military Committee called up the House bill for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford. Mr. Logan said that there had been numerous instances where officers had been retired on a rank much higher than that which they actually held while in active service. He submitted an amendment to prevent this, but excepting from its operation those who had lost an arm or leg, or both eyes, or who have served twenty-five years in the army. He had no desire to mention names, but there was a gentleman formerly connected with our army, now in the civil service in Europe, whose rank in active service was very low, but he was retired with a very high rank. There were others now in the employ of railroad companies who were retired with a rank higher than that actually held by them before retirement.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

THE FLECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

THE FLECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The unfinished business, the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, proposing an amendment to the Constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice-President, was called up.

Mr. Morton said the proposition was to amend the Constitution so as to bring the election home to the people as near as possible, and at the same time avoid the dangers which are threatened by the present mode. When he looked back over the history of the country, it was a matter of surprise to him that there had not been trouble resulting from the imperfersion of our system. The election of electors might be attended with fraud, violence, and tumult, and there was no power to correct the evil. Under the present system too tauch power was vested in the hands of the Vice-President, or President of the Senate, to whom the electoral votes must be sent under seal. Six times it had bappened that the Vice-President had counted votes where he himself was a candidate. John Adams counted the vote and declared himself elected in 1707. Mr. Jefferson counted the vote in 1801, when there was a tie. Suppose there had been two sets of electors there from any one State, one set making a tie vote and the other electing Jefferson; there was no power to prevent him from counting the vote which would have elected him. Again, in 1821, Mr. Tompkins, who was a candidate, count-d the vote. In 1837 Mr. Van Buren did the same thing, and declared himself elected. In 1841 Mr. Johnson counted the vote, and in 1851 Mr. Breckinridge did so. Although the count had been honest in all these cases, an instance might arise when dishonesty on the part of the Vice-President would elect. It did not seem to have occurred to the framers of the Constitution that there might be two sets of

Constitution that there might be two sets of delegates, or fraud in their election.

THE DANGERS AND DIFFICULTIES

which attended the present system were many. In case of death or non-attendance of electors from any State other electors from that State might fill vacancies. Suppose the electors from any State were evenly divided, and if one died or failed to attend, the other side could select one, and thus have the majority on their side. A majority of one could cast the entire vote of the State of New York, and two and a haif million people might be utterly silent in their vote for President Under the present system ten States could elect the President of the United States. It was now an election by Sates, not a national election. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read the twenty-second joint rule of Congress, in regard to the counting of the electoral vote, and a id it was grossly unconstitutional. It was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to make the election of President depend upon either House of Congress, is either House under this rule could prevent the counting of the vote of any State. In case the House was Democratic and the Senate Republican States, and the latter throw out the Republican States until no votes were left, and then the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives. An election by the House of Representatives had been twice trief, and both times the country came very near being shipwrecked. In an election by the

tote, and in some instances it varied as much as thirty per cent.

INSUFFICIENCY OF THE REMEDY.

Mr. Thurman (Dem., Ohlo) said the danger to which the country was subjected had not been exargerated by the Senator from Indiana, but it seemed to him (Mr. Inurman) that the remedy proposed really failed to meet the danger. That there might be frauds in elections with the experience of Louisiana before the country, he thought needed no proof. The great danger of all was the counting of the vote for President here in Washington. If the election of President here in Washington. If the election of President at the last count had depended upon the vote of Louisiana or Arkansas, the whole country might have become involved in civil war, and so in 1859 when the acting Vice President announced that the vote of Georgia should be counted if it did not change the result, but if it did change the result it should be rejected. He was much surprised when he looked at the report presented by the committee and saw that it provided for no tribunal for the settlement of contested election cases in the Electoral College.

Mr. Morton s.id some of the members of the committee were in favor of having the Supreme Court of the United States settle such cases. Other members thought that the Circuit and District Courts of the United States might decide them, and others, that a special tribunal should be created by Congress for this purpose. cide them, and others, that a special tribunal should be created by Congress for this purpose. The committee had therefore come to the con-clusion to leave the whole matter to Congress clusion to leave the whole matter to confor action.

Mr. Thurman said he was not willing to confide this great power to Congress, he wanted it to be provided for in the Constitution. The laws to operate on this great subject should not be at the morey of any dominant party. He thought the report manifestly defective in this particular.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Conkling of New York and Edmunds of Vermont, and then laid ov r.

and then laid ov r.

The Little Tariff Bill was passed in the House and will now go to the President for his signa-

The Rhode Island Senatorship.
PROVIDENCE, J n. 21.—The General Assembly PROVIDENCE, J. D. 21.—The General Assembly took only one ballot to-day for United States Senator, with the following result: Necessary to a choice, 53. Burnalbe, 45; Dixon, 29; Barstow, 16; Su ffield, 7; Sutterlay, 8. A secret control of Rendering State of Rendering States of Senator o

The Senatorial Contest in Tennessee NASHVILLE, Jan. 21 .- The two Houses of the Legislature met in joint convention at noon to-day, Legislature met is joint convention at now locally, and proceeded at once to ballot for United States Senator. After the third bailot to-day the name of Mr. Sawage was witnerswn. On the fifth ballot Johnson received 33 votes; Brown, 14; Stephens, 17; Bates, 17; Esting, 8; Quarles, 8; Kenney, 1. On the sixth ballot, Johnson, 33. On the seventh ballot, Johnson, 34. On the grate ballot, Johnson, 34. On the grate ballot, Johnson, 34; prown, 13; Stephens, 17; Bates, 19; Ewing, 8; Quarles, 8.

A Dividend from Jay Cooke's Estate. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.-Biwin M. trustee of the Jay Cooke estate, has commenced paying

LOSSES BY FIRE. The Post Office and Custom House building in New rt, K. I., was camegod yesterday to the extent of

The Methodist Church in New Worcester, was burned yesterday morning. It is supposed we been set on fire. Loss, \$20,000; insurance,

John Flood, who was so terribly injured by jumping from the burning tenement house's Pacific arred, on Tuesday night, aied of his injuries at the long island Conege floogist yesterday, making the fourth tieth into the estastrophe.

Charles Stiglema of 118 Sackett street, Brook-lyn, a 'longshoreman, yesterdar in unloading the steamer August Andre at Herbeck's stores, was called to selp the engheer to repair the boiler. One of the steam pin's broke and the escaping steam fatally scalded him. He was taken to the tily Hospital, and was not carected to live last night

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

The Marriage of Bishop Littlejohn's Daughter in Brooklyn Yesterday-A Brilliant Bridal Party-The Reception.

Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn, at noon yes terday was filled with 1,500 ladies and gentle-men, in full dress, gathered to witness the ceremony of the marriage of Bishop Littlejohn's daughter Jennie to Thomas Mills, son of the late President of the Brooklyn Trust Company. Clinton street was blocked with carriages. The bridal party passed up the alsles to the chancel where they grouped about Bishop Littlejohn. As they entered Mr. S. B. Whitely played an overture on the organ. Miss Littlejohn wore

overture on the organ. Miss Littlejohn wore a white silk dress, cut low in the neck, with a flowing train, heavily trimmed with point loe, and in addition was decorated with organs flowers, ornamented with diamonds, and covered with a white veil.

The bideemaids, dressed in white, with colored flower ornaments, were Miss Allen of New York, Miss Lyman and Miss King of Newport, and the bride's sister. Bishop Littlejohn performed the ceremony, with Dr. Hall as an assistant. The Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, the Bishop's restored the ceremony with Dr. Hall as an assistant. The Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, the Bishop's restored the ceremony pelade out the wedding march as the ceremony closed, and the party, after congratulations, passed out to the carriages. There was a reception in the Bishop's residence at 170 Remsen street from half past 12 until 3, and then the cuple left the city for a bridal tour. Mayor Hunter. H. B. Ciaflin, A. A. Low, Dr. Noah Schenck, and many well-known gentlemen wished the bride and groom happiness. Mr. Mils is a ter merchant of New York. Mrs. Mils it wenty-one years old, and beautiful.

£1,000 FOR A BOOK.

How Royalty Suppresses a Scandal Without Making a Statement.

Bibliophilists and dealers in old books have had their curiosity and avarice excited in the last three days by a placard in which is announced a reward of one thousand pounds in gold for a certain book. The mystery is to learn the name of the volume and what there is about it that makes it so precious. The only information given in the placard

The only information given in the placard is that it is a certain book printed in London by T. Jackson of Newgate street, in 1830, with the name of M. Lindsell, Pater Noster row, on the title page, as publisher. It says that the Lord Chancellor prohibited the publication of the work because it contained statements regarding a member of the royal family. An address in Duke street, London, is given as the place where the reward will be paid.

There is only one copy of the nameless book in the United States, according to the circular. Why the title of the book for which a sum is offered equal to that advertised for the recovery of the \$200,000 worth of family jewels stolen from Lady Dudley, is something that the bibliophilists cannot understand. The reward is the most extraordinary in their experience.

The year 1830 was the one in which the fourth and last of the Georges who sat on the throne of England died. The monarch's life was the subject of many scandals, some of which found their way into print, and were subsequently suppressed by the Government.

SHEPHERD'S PROGRAMME. The Washington Ring's Plot to Regain Power

and Vindicate the Boss.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Washington Ring, the contractors who are and have been favored by them, and all their strikers and lobbylists, are earnessly at work before Congress to get through a bill giving ment. The plan is to have Boss Shepherd elected Mayor, so as to vindicate his character by the vote of negro reso as to vindicate his character by the vote of negro repeaters, and that they may thus claim that Grant is sustained. The third termers are jubilant at the prospect.
The Commissioners have contribuded at the contract so in
a large scale to throw an army of imported hearlab rers to work in the Dustrict, and for this jurpose
the taxpayers of the city and country are to be made to
sweat. In the Senate they rely on thingy Sarrient and
the usual growd of third term strikers. The arrest of
Whitelaw R-id was a part of the same programme of
vinctuating bisphered by a packed tribunal so as to give
him a good start in his race for Mayor.

HARASSING THE KAILWAYS.

In Railrend Bends.

Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court commenced the hearing of an application yesterday for an injunction to restrain the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, from the reissuing of the first mortgage bonds of the latter company, of the first mortgage bonds of the latter company, due Now I, 1874, and from patting upon the mirket \$25,000,000 of bonds purporting to be first mortgage bonds of the several roads consolidated into the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The applicants are third mortgage bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company. They present with their application at petition in the nature of a bill in equity and volundhous affluavits. The defendants have repited to the bill with a cross bill, and present count r. finavits. The case is the latest phase of a litigation commenced in the supreme Count of this State in 1868. It will probably engage Judge Blatcaford's attention for several days.

RETIRED FOR LIFE.

Tom Ballard Sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for Thirty Years.

ALBANY, Jan. 21. -Tom Ballard, the notorious counterfeiter was to-day convicted before Judge Wal-lace, in the United States District Court. On being ar-raigned for sentence, Ballard in a pitcous voice requested that he might be imprisoned in one of the State prisons. He asked as a special favor not to be sent to the Albany Penicentiary, as his health could not stan the arried discipline of that institution. Judge Walace, in passing sentence, and that he deemed it his duty to send Ballard wher: his escape would be impossible; the community had had enough of him and his kind. The scattence of the Court was that he be confined in the Albany Pententiary for thirty years at hard lab or. Ballard turaed deadly pale and nearly swooned. He was removed to the pententiary this afternoon.

NEWS FOR WALL STREET.

Louisiana State Railread Bonds Declared Null and Vold. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—The Superior Court to-day decided unconstitutional, null and void the logislative act No. 95, April 20, 1871, authorizing the assur of \$2,500,000 of eight per cent. State bonds in payment of the stock of the New Oricans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, to aid in the construction of the branch from Vermilionville to Shreveport. The bonds are sup-posed to be held in New York. The ground of the de-cision is that the company previously forfeited the grant, and that the constitutions dimitation of the St te debt had intervened. If the Appellate Court affirms the decision it will probably save the state from the payment of the bonds, including interest, a total of \$17,000,000.

The annual communication of the Grand Large of New Jersey was commenced at Trenton on Laige of New Jersey was commenced at Trenton on Wednesday, and closed its labors yesterday. There are in the State 138 lodges, with a large membership. Each lodge is entitled to three representatives, which consist of the three first officers. The Past Masters have also a seat, and are entitled to a vote. The lodges were nearly all represented, and over 500 participated in 1 s. proceedings. The officers for the next year are. Win. Pembrook, G. M.; Marshal B. Smith, D. G. M.; — De latour, S. G. W.; Judius C. Fittgerald, J. G. W.; Chas. Bechtel, Tre-surer; and Jos. B. Hough, Secretary.

Shot for Resisting Arrest. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21 .- Officer Thompson of the First Distric., while serving a warrant on Joseph Donnelly at No. 1,002 South Sixteenth street, this evening, was attacked by Donnelly, who used a cluo on him. The officer drew his revolver after having twice been knocked down and fired, the shot taking effect to his assatiant's abdomen. Donnelly was taken to the tal, where at this hour (11:30 P. M.) he is suppose in a dying consition.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. Silas C. Hatch was yesterday elected Treasurer of the State of Maine. Both branches of the Georgia Legislature reactly adopted resolutions denouncing the Louisian

Salinas Valley, Cal., is under water, resulting in great damage to property, but no loss of life is re-sorted thus far. orted thus far.

Mrs. Eliza Smith, an aged lady of Nashua,

H., was burned to death by ner clot es catching fire
rom a kerosene lamp. from a kerosene tamp.

The Republic are of the First Michig in District yesteriay nominated Charles 8. Whitehouse of Rochester for Congress,

Jos. W. Holden, Mayor of Raleign, N. C., died yesterday morning, azed 33 years. He was Specker of esterday morning, aged 33 years. He he House of Representatives in 1868. The workmen at the National Armory in Spring-ficia, Mass, fired a salute of one hundled guils year flay afternoon in honor of Mr. Dawes's election to the United States Schale.

United States Senate.

The dry goods house of Heath, Anderson & Co., of Boslon, has asked an extension, and a meeting of the creditors will be held on saturday, whom a statement will be presented.

The Senate Committee on Territories will report tyraphy on the pre-fect of forming a new learn.

THE TRIAL OF DR. RICARDO.

GRAVE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST A

PATERSON PHYSICIAN.

Charges of Attempting to Kill a Child to Conceal a Bungling Surgical Operation— The Pacts as Explained to the Jury. The trial of Dr. Norton C. Ricardo of Passale for malpractice was begun yesterday in

Paterson. Mr. Socrates Tuttle told the story of the case in his opening speech to the jury. On the 14th of June, 1872, he said, Dr. Ricarde was called to attend Waiter Shaffer, a child eight years old, who had fallen and broken his arm. The doctor had been in Passaic three or four years, where he had come fresh from a

built up a fair practice.

Mrs. Shaffer had some doubts, however, of the young practitioner's ability, and questioned him as to his ability to set the fractured limb. The as to his ability to set the fractured limb. The doctor was condident that he understood the case. He pron-unced the injury to be a fracture of the lower third of the bone of the upper arm, and preceded to bandage the arm from the wrist to the shoulder, then to place splints upon the upper arm, and bandage over them from the shoulder downward. This was on a Friday afternoon. The next morning the hand was discolored, and the pulse almost imperceptible. Dr. Ricardo did nothing to relieve the circulation, but administered morphine. As night the hand was blacker, and by Tuesday was almost perfectly black and cold. The bandages were taken off, and the arm was found to be dead and generened. Then Dr. Ricardo called in Dr. T. Y. Kinne of Paterson, who said the arm must be amputated; but it was found that the boy was too weak to take ether.

THE PHYSICIAN'S STRANGE ACTIONS.

THE PHYSICIAN'S STRANGE ACTIONS.

On Friday night, continued Mr. Tuttle, Dr. Ricardo called in one of the neighbors to watch, saying that the boy would die about a certain hour that night, and left some morbine powders. The child did not die. The next morning the doctor came, and manifested surprise as finding his patient still alive, and turning to the mother said, "did you give that medicine as I directed?" The next night he told the watches that the child would die, and that the injursary would speak to the undertaker. The prosecuting counsel said that it would appear that Dr. Ricardo had spoken to an undertaker, and instructed him not to touch the arm. The mothes had not given the morphine powders as the doctor directed, and the boy did not die.

At the end of the third week the parents decided to call Dr. Watson of Brooklyn. A consultation was held, and it was decided to amputate the arm the next day. That night Dr. Ricardo told Mrs. Shaffer that it was useless—the child would surely die. He left powders containing about half a grain each of morphine, with directions to give them to the boy every fifteen minutes. The mother expressed surprise assauch irequent and large doses, and he then said, "Give them every half hour." Mrs. Shaffer did not give the powders as directed. The next day the arm was amputated. The dead arm had sloughed off at the elbow, and it only required the cutting of a tendon or two and the use of the saw to complete the work Nature had begun.

Mr. Tuttle said in conclusion that Dr. Watson had testified that Dr. Ricardo told him (Watson) that he (Ricardo) gave the child twenty-four grains of morphine more than it took to kill Jum Fisk.

Last September the parents of the child sued. Dr. Ricardo and obtained \$5,000 damages. The

Fish.

THE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL SUITS.

Last September the parents of the child sued
Dr. Ricardo and obtained \$5,000 damages. The
amoutated arm was exhumed, and it was found
that the fracture was in the elbow and not in
the upper arm, and consequently the treatment
throughout had been grossly wrong.

There are two counts on which the Grand Jury
have indicted Dr. Ricardo—one for a-sault, with
attempt to kill, the other for assault, with attempt at bodily injury. The prosecution will
endeavor to show that Dr. Ricardo, having discovered his mistake in treating the child, endeavored to kill him with morphine, and thus
hide his majpractice.

Dr. Ricardo is about twenty-eight years old.
He was dressed neatly, and seemed to thoroughly appreciate the gravity of the charges
brought against him.

THE VICTIM ON THE WITNESS STAND.
The first witness was Walter Shaffer. The
little fellow trotted up to the witness stand, his
empty sleeve dangling by his side. He was almost lost in the large arm chair, and his bright
face just preped over the railing. His presence
was evidentiv desired more than his evidence te
fluence the jury, for the evidence was of little
value.

Dr. T. Y. Kinné was examined and cross-examined at length, and his testimony showed
that Dr. Ricardo's treatment of the arm was entirely wrong, and the doses of morphine enturely too large. He thought any physician of
ordinary intelligence would have properly located the fracture at once, and would have relieved the arm when it was dying of strangulation.

GRANT ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

The President in Conference at the Capitol WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-The President was a the Capitol for several hours to-day. Conkling was th first man summoned to the imperial chamber, but what took place between them is known only to themselves. Poisand, Sendder, and Ward, of the Arkansas Committee, were nixt sent for, and remained in consultation with the President for an hour and shall. These genticines declined to say what occurred, but it is understood that the President urged speedy action in reference to Arkansas. He is anxious that the report should be sent in searly as possible, so that congress may have an opportunity to pass upon the whole case. Grant is extremely anxious to get the whole Southers question off his hands in some form or another. first man summoned to the imperial chamber, but what

The New Haven Insurance Trouble.

The New Haven Insurance Trouble.

New Haven, Jan. 21.—The hearing in the case of the American National Life and Trust Company tedsy was occupied chiefly with testimony concerning the composition of the capital stock.

It appeared from the testimony of the Treasurer thas the \$100,000 put down in the company's last anaual statement to the State of Connecticut as "capital paid up in cash" consists of \$75,000 guarantee capital made up of poor securities, which remain in the custody of the company only until next December, and an its stallment of 23 per cent. of the capital stock of \$110,000 called in from subscribers is the capital stock at the same moment when a corresponding dividend of twenty-three per cent on the same stock was declared.

Many persons, significant whose tames shares stands on the books, state under oath that they did not suthorize such transfers to them, and some state that they were unaware that they had any such shares.

The Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Ball. The Academy was filled last night with a com-pany in fantastic garb, on the occasion of the tenth pany in fantastic garb, on the occasion of the tenta annual ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie.

The hall was not decorated save by the French and American fags and a circle of gas jets with the words "Circle Français de l'Harmonie" in letters of light, but the floor was ortiliant in color.

The ball was the most successful one ever given by the society, perfect order being maintained, and the liberty of masquerace in no instance degenerating into license. Five prizes were distributed among the purcassers of coupon tiexets.

Loss of the Steamship Georgia PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 21.—The Court of Investigation into the cause of the loss of the steamship Georgia, which was held here to-day by Mr. Murray, the British Consul, fully exonerated Captain Amerove, attributed the loss to a strong variation of the compass.

The Weather Office Prediction. South to west winds, cloudy we ther and rain followed by rising baronneter, southwest to northwest winds and clearing weather, with falling temperature.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

All the gambling houses in the Fourteonth An interesting communication relating to the Suresu of Printing and Englaving will be found in our

"La Fille de Madame Angot" will be pro-luced tols evening at the Park Theatre, which was losed last night for its rehearsal. The new railroad extension through new Church street to the states Island ferry landing was opened yesterday. The fare is three cents. The Aldermen's Railroad Committee are to dopt measures to prevent the laying of the tracks of nore than two street railway companies in any of the trects of the city. The body of an unknown man was found in the North river at Forthel street yesterday. He was 6 years old, had derk hair, chin whiseers, and was resed in an oll-cloth cost and black yest and pants ons.

law has been missopropriates.

Comptroller Green has been directed by the Common Council not to pay my part of the \$20,000 appropriated by the Board of Apportfonnent to pay for the live-tization of the ring fraus, except on the joint certificate of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel.

George H. Jackson and John Decker, discharged pre-oners from Sing Sing, while waising on the New Haven Religions track at Woodlaws, were struck by the engine of a freignt train and futilly injured yesterday. In y were taken to Believ us dospital.